

1855.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Second Annual Report

ON THE

COUNTY PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Committee of Visitors.

GEORGE CARRINGTON, the younger, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN LEE, Esq., L.L.D.

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ABRAHAM JAMES NISBET CONNEL, Esq.

THE REVEREND GEORGE CHETWODE.

THE REVEREND JOHN HARRISON.

THE REVEREND GEORGE PHILLIMORE.

THE REVEREND RICHARD TOWNSEND.

SUPERINTENDENT MR. JOHN MILLAR.

CHAPELLAIN The REV. JOSEPH BANCROFT READE.

WORK TO THE COMMITTEE
OF VISITORS } MR. ACTON TINDAL.

TREASURER MR. ZACHARIAS DANIEL HUNT.

HOUSE STEWARD AND CLERK MR. RICHARD ROBERTS HOLLYER.

AYLESBURY:

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To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at the General Quarter Session of the Peace, to be holden at AYLESBURY, on MONDAY, the 1st Day of JANUARY, 1855.

The REPORT of the Committee of Visitors, appointed for the purposes of the Lunatic Asylum, at Stone, for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, under the Statute 16th and 17th Vic., cap. 97, sec. 62.

In presenting our Second Annual Report, it is necessary to refer, and to draw the attention of the Court, to several particulars contained in the First Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors, which was printed by order of the Court, at Epiphany Session, 1854, to which hereafter allusion is made.

During the present Year, your Committee have held thirteen Monthly Meetings at the Asylum, in discharge of the duties reposed in them, and they have also held eight extraordinary Meetings, upon various points requiring their special attention. In addition to these Meetings, there has been a tolerably regular weekly visitation by one of their body, except in those weeks during which a Monthly Meeting has been appointed to be held. Your Committee cannot impress too strongly upon the Court the beneficial results which accrue from this system of weekly visitation; and they earnestly hope that those Magistrates who may undertake the duties of Visitors during the ensuing Year will zealously discharge this branch of their duty.

During the last Year, several changes amongst the Principal Officers have taken place—namely, the Matron, the Head Attendant, and the Engineer. Miss Fryer, the late Matron, resigned her situation on the 10th of August last, and finally quitted the service of the County on the 26th of October. Your Committee have appointed Mrs. Anne Clarke, of No. 5, Parr-street, Hoxton, London, who was strongly recommended by Dr. Ramsay (who has for many years been connected with Public Asylums), to succeed Miss Fryer. Mrs. Clarke entered upon her duties on the 24th of October, and has hitherto given entire satisfaction. Charles Shrubb, the late Engineer, quitted the service of the County on the 26th of October; and Edmund Packham, late in the employment of Messrs. Sylvester and Co., has been appointed to succeed him. Your Committee have every reason to feel satisfied with the change. John

George, the late Principal Male Attendant, was discharged by the Committee on the 12th of January, 1854; and Thomas Lissaman has been appointed to succeed him.

Your Committee subjoin, in Appendix No. 2, a list of the present Officers, Attendants, and Servants of the Establishment, with their respective Salaries and Wages.

Your Committee have completed a Code of Rules for the government of the Asylum, and also of Regulations for the Attendants, which are now in general observance; and your Committee have reason to believe that the establishment is conducted with regularity and order.

Your Committee have rendered it part of the duty of the new Matron to head the first table of the Attendants at their Meals; and they have placed the charge of the Kitchen, the superintendence of the Cooking, and the whole of this Department under her, as well as the employment of the Female Servants and Female Patients; and it is now her duty to superintend the domestic management of all parts of the Asylum where Females are employed. Some of these duties were heretofore performed by the House Steward, whose only duty in the Kitchen now is to serve up the Dinner of the Patients and keep order.

Your Committee submit to the Court, in the Appendix No. 1, an amended Abstract of their Capital Account, shewing the application of the Monies raised for the purposes of the Asylum, up to the present time.

The following additional works, most of which were contemplated at the expiration of the past Year, have been completed during the present Year—namely, the erection of Coal and Wood-Sheds to the Houses of the Lodge Porter, the Gardener, and Engineer; the Fencing of the Gardens allotted to these Officers; the erection of Iron Sheds for the protection and use of the Patients in the airing and exercising Yards, and the erection of the Pigsties. The whole of the interior of the Building has been whitewashed, coloured, and painted throughout, except one unoccupied Male Ward. The latter item, with others of minor importance, are chargeable upon the “Building and Repairs Account,” a statement of which account is also subjoined in Appendix No. 3.

The Asylum is now in a good state and condition, except some of the Iron Frames of the Windows, which admit water in stormy weather; and the Asylum is sufficient for the proper accommodation of the number

of Patients for whom it is requisite to provide. The Female side is, however, nearly full; but, on the Male side, there would be room to receive a limited number of Patients.

Your Committee have received a letter from the Commissioners in Lunacy, to ascertain whether they are disposed to receive a limited number of Pauper Patients belonging to the County of Northampton, for whom it is necessary to provide accommodation pending the Building of some additional Wards to the Northampton County Asylum. This will be a subject which the Committee of Visitors will take into their consideration after their appointment at this Session.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

During the past Year, the Committee have had their attention constantly directed to the best means of obtaining an additional Supply of Water for the Asylum.

It will be in the recollection of the Court that, immediately after the present dry season had set in, symptoms of failure manifested themselves in the Supply of Water from the smaller Well, on which reliance had hitherto been placed. Acting, however, upon a suggestion of your Committee that Water might be found in the Land belonging to the Trustees of the late Captain Harcourt, to the North of the Asylum, the Court, at the last Easter Session, passed the following Resolution:—

“That the proposal to make an experiment on the Land belonging to the Trustees of the late Capt. Harcourt, with the view to conduct Water thence to the Asylum, be approved.”

At the last Midsummer Session, your Committee laid before the Court a Report, of which the following is a copy:—

That, at the last Quarter Session, an authority was obtained from the Court to carry on experimental borings in the sand-bed near the Asylum.

That the Committee have called in the assistance of Messrs. Phillips, Clutterbuck and Simpson, whose joint opinion appears in the accompanying report.

That an experienced well-borer is now boring experimentally under Mr. Simpson's directions.

That the Committee will not be able to lay a detailed plan before the Court until Mr. Simpson shall have had the result of these borings before him; but they hope to obtain a detailed plan from Mr. Simpson before the next Adjourned Session; and they propose, on that occasion, to ask for authority to purchase Land and to execute the works.

The following is a copy of the Report lastly referred to :—

“ REPORT on the probability of obtaining a supply of Water from the Sand Hill near the Bucks County Asylum, and the means by which it should be effected.

“The undersigned have examined the ground in the vicinity of the Asylum, with reference to this question, and find the strata above the level of the Asylum to consist of a thick and continuous bed of Sand which covers the top of the hill, and allows Water to pass freely down. Below this is a bed of Black Shale and Clay of unascertained thickness, which prevents the further descent of the Water, and throws it out in wet grounds, in the Wells which are sunk at some of the cottages, and in the bottom of sand-pits opened for the purpose.

“Still lower is the Portland Rock which allows Water to pass freely through it, till at the base of this the Kimmeridge Clay stops its further descent, and throws out very strong springs in several places.

“Confining our attention to the Water at the base of the Sand, we observe that it appears in every situation where the base of the Sand is seen, so that, beyond a doubt, a Well properly placed will collect a considerable quantity of Water, and will yield Water at all periods of the year. The area of the Sand, from which it may be expected that Water can be obtained for the Asylum, is certainly above one-quarter of a mile from North to South, and perhaps three-quarters of a mile from East to West.

“From this area, if all that percolates to a considerable depth could be collected, we should have 40,000 gallons per day as a minimum in dry years, and 60,000 gallons or upwards in wet years. But before recommending particular plans for the works necessary to convey it to the Asylum, Mr. Simpson, to whom the Engineering Questions specially belong, desires to be assured, by experimental borings, as to the exact nature of the ground in which the excavations have to be made.

“On receiving this information, he will prepare a Plan and present it in a further separate Report.

“JOHN PHILLIPS, (*Oxford*,)
“JAMES CLUTTERBUCK,
“JAMES SIMPSON, C.E.

“20th May, 1854.”

The following is the copy of the Minute and Order of the Court thereupon :—

“A Report from the Committee of Visitors, in reference to the means of obtaining
“an additional supply of Water, was presented to the Court and read; and also the
“joint Report therein referred to from Mr. Phillips, Mr. Clutterbuck, and Mr. Simpson.
“Resolved,—

“That, in consequence of the urgency of the object, and the particular circumstances attendant upon it, the consideration of the Report be referred to the next
“Adjourned Session.”

The Committee, however, were not able to obtain from Mr. Simpson his further Report and Plan and Estimate until the 28th of September; consequently, at the Adjourned Session, which was held on the 11th of August, the matter was not brought under the consideration of the Court.

The following is a copy of the further Report and Estimate of Mr. Simpson; and your Committee beg to lay before the Court the Plan shewing the position in which Mr. Simpson proposes that the Well in the Sand Bed should be sunk, and the mode by which the Water should be conducted to the Asylum:—

“ 29, Great George Street, Westminster,

“ 28th September, 1854.

“ TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.—BUCKS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

“ Gentlemen,—With reference to the Report of Mr. Phillips, The Reverend Mr. Clutterbuck, and myself, and in pursuance of your desire subsequently conveyed to me, I beg to state that I have considered the best means of obtaining and conveying an additional supply of Water for the Asylum at Stone; and the following is the course I recommend to be pursued for accomplishing that object.

“ To acquire the right of sinking a Well on the land above the Asylum, near the Road from the Village to Eythrope, with a line for the main conveyance Pipes, as shewn on the accompanying Plan.

“ The Borings, in my opinion, confirm the original idea that a considerable quantity of Water may be collected in the Sand-bed; and I propose, in the first instance, to sink the Well, and test the extent of its capability of yielding the required supply. When this is done, the consideration will be how the Water can be best conveyed to the Asylum. The obvious way is to erect an Engine and Pump, with Buildings, &c., on the site of the Well, and lay a main to join the existing Pipes at the Asylum; but, as some objections have been urged to a work of the kind beyond the confines of the Establishment, which I can readily appreciate, I am induced to recommend that an attempt be made to syphon the Water from the intended Well into the present large Rain-water Tanks in the Courtyard, from which it can be pumped to the higher elevations by means of the existing Engine, with a new Pump adapted to work to the reduced altitude of the service.

“ The effective working of a Syphon will depend on the water-level which can be relied on in the Well; and, supposing the run from the Sand-bed to be tolerably free, the probability is that it will be successful. Should this, however, on trial, prove not to be the case, we can then resort to the alternative of a Steam Engine, &c., on the site of the Well.

“ Until the Land-right is acquired, and the Well sunk and tried, it will not be possible to form an accurate estimate of the cost of the whole of the requisite Works; but, applying my general experience to a case of the kind, I may state that I believe

the expense will not exceed Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds (£2,500), and if the Well and Syphon can be accomplished without encountering extraordinary difficulties, the cost will, probably, not be more than half that sum.

“ I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ JAMES SIMPSON, C.E.”

Your Committee, before recommending the adoption of Mr. Simpson's Report, either wholly or partially, have determined to make an experiment, in the first instance, by sinking a Well in the Sand Bed, at a point suggested by Mr. Millar, near the Windmill, indicated by the Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on Mr. Simpson's Plan; and they have accordingly obtained permission to make the temporary experiment, leaving the question of purchasing a permanent right to lay down the Pipes, and to conduct the Water to the Asylum, a matter for future treaty, in the event of the experiment being successful. This site, if the experiment should prove successful, possesses the advantage, which the site recommended by Mr. Simpson does not possess, of being at such a level in regard to the Asylum as will send the Water by natural flow, without pumping, up to the first floor of the Building, above which the small supply required may be easily thrown by hand pumps. The cost of this experimental Well will not exceed £200—the main charge being for leaden pipes, of which amount a considerable portion could always be recovered by sale. The pipes are being laid down, and in a few days will be in action. The permission from the Trustees of the Harcourt Estate does not at present extend beyond experiments, which will render both parties more cognizant of the subject. Should this Well be successful, it may still be desirable, on account of the fluctuating fall of rain upon the Sand, to construct a Reservoir in connection with it, as the existing Tanks will only contain one month's supply.

It is not possible, at this stage of the experiment, for your Committee to arrive at a positive conclusion. An extended experiment will be required, and your Committee will report accordingly to the next Easter Session.

A most grievous necessity has existed during some months past for an additional supply in every department of the Asylum.

The Committee have also had under their frequent consideration the large consumption of Fuel. This subject is connected with the Water question; and the consumption has, during the last Quarter, been accidentally diminished, from the circumstance of there not being sufficient Water to keep the Engines and Apparatus in full action; but, should the

supply of Water be obtained, the consumption of Coal will rise to its former height.

The waste appears to arise upon the apparatus of Mr. Price for supplying the Baths and for Warming and Ventilating the Establishment, and to be distinctly traceable to the introduction into that apparatus of Boilers of an obsolete construction ; at least, this is a conclusion to which your Committee have been led by every competent authority whom they have consulted. The following are, respectively, copies of Reports from Mr. Simpson, the eminent Civil Engineer, and from Messrs. Easton and Amos, the eminent Practical Engineers, on the subject. If these Reports be correct, the pecuniary loss per Patient per week is heavy :—

“ 29, Great George Street, Westminster,
“ 28th September, 1854.

“ BUCKS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

“ Sir,—With respect to the Boilers at the Asylum, they are small, and so extremely deficient of heating surface for the work they have to do, that it is no matter of surprise to me that they burn such large quantities of Coals.

“ I recommend that circular-wrought Iron Boilers, with centre fire-places and flues, be substituted for the present Boilers, and that it be stipulated, with the person contracting to execute the Works, that he is to take the old Boilers in exchange.

“ From the quantity of work in hand, it is difficult to form an estimate of the cost ; but I have no doubt a respectable Boiler Maker may be induced to undertake the contract. Mr James Mitchell, of Creek-road, Deptford, has recently erected several Boilers under my direction ; and he is a Maker who does his work in such a satisfactory manner that I can confidently recommend him.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your obedient Servant,

“ JAMES SIMPSON.

“ Acton Tindal, Esq.,

“ Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.”

“ BUCKS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

“ Grove, Southwark, 12th Decr., 1854.

“ Sir,—In accordance with your request, our Mr. Amos yesterday visited the Asylum, and inspected the Boilers used for warming the Building ; and, from the

description he brought, we feel assured that the small heating surface of the Boilers is the principal cause of the large quantity of fuel said to be consumed under them.

“ Without going into the question of the sufficiency or otherwise of the surface in the pipes and plates for heating the air for warming the rooms, &c., we will merely take the quantity of pipe and plate surface as it exists, and compare it with the direct heating surface of the Boiler.

“ Confining ourselves to the consideration of the warming of one-half of the Building, we find, from Mr. Millar's statement, that to each Boiler is fixed 1,000 feet of 3-inch pipe & 60 hollow plates, each 3ft. 2in. square; the surface of 1,000 ft. of 3-inch pipe = 916 superficial feet, & each of the 60 plates = 20 ft. = 1,200 feet, giving a total surface of 2,116 feet of surface for warming the air.

“ The Boiler, we find, is a saddle Boiler, not more than 5ft. long, & the heating surface exposed to the direct action of the fire is not more than 20 feet superficial.

“ When economy of fuel is taken into consideration, 1 foot of bottom surface should be allowed for each 40ft. of pipe surface when used in such buildings as the Asylum.

“ Hence, 2116
 $\frac{2116}{40} = 53$ feet of heating surface required in the boiler.

“ As the boilers in use have only 20 feet of such surface, it follows, if we are correct, that the boilers in use are not half large enough.

“ With respect to advising you as to what should be done, we regret that the departments requiring heat are so widely separated, and that the steam-boilers, with the exception of the kitchen, are located near none of them. Had these boilers been properly situated, as near the Laundry, for instance, no difficulty would have been found in doing the whole of the operations in the Establishment requiring heat from the STEAM-BOILERS.

“ As you have directed your attention to an alteration in your water-supply, which you are now carrying into operation, should that supply be sufficient, you will have less work for the steam-boilers to do. It would then be possible to do the whole of the work by them, by adopting steam-heaters in the room of the hot-water boilers now in use, and therefore economise both fuel and labour in attendance. It would, under these circumstances, be well to defer doing anything until the water-supply is proved.

“ Should the steam-boilers not be available, IN THAT CASE we should direct your attention to the boilers patented by Horton and Kendrick, of Bankside, Southwark, which would be found highly economical in use, possessing as they do so much heating surface. The heat which would uselessly pass up the chimnies from such boilers as you are now using, would be beneficially employed in warming water for circulation in the pipes; and we feel assured that more than one-half of the fuel would be saved. These boilers would be placed where your present ones are fixed, but they might also be made to heat the water for the baths when required.

“ We do not know the expense of such boilers; but we have requested Messrs. Horton to write to you at Stone, giving you prices and a drawing.

“ We hope this letter will reach you in time for your Board, on Thursday morning.

“ We are, Sir,

“ Your obedient Servants,

“ EASTON & AMOS.

“ To G. Carrington, Esq.

Your Committee are also of opinion that the suggestion of Messrs. Easton and Amos, for the adoption of one central furnace, is worthy of attentive consideration.

The attention of the Committee has been recently directed to the important point of the extent to which permission to go beyond the grounds of the Asylum can with propriety be granted to Patients; a circular of minute queries has been issued to the various County Asylums, with the view to elicit the general practice of the best regulated Asylums. Answers were received from about 25 Asylums. It appeared to your Committee, by overwhelming testimony of a most interesting kind, that this privilege might be conceded, to a great extent, subject to stringent restrictions as to entering public-houses and beershops. Such appears to be the general practice, with the sanction of the Commissioners in Lunacy; and no public or private inconvenience in the neighbourhood of such other Asylums has been found to result from it.

The Committee have purchased Musical Instruments for the amusement of the Patients, and have sanctioned the engagement of a person to play the violin at the wages of 20s. per quarter; and also the engagement of a person to teach them singing, at the wages of 40s. per quarter.

The condition of the Garden has been greatly improved, and a full supply of Potatoes and Vegetables is now obtained.

The Committee have laid out a sum of about Thirty Pounds in stocking the Garden with Fruit Trees, and in providing a small plantation of Trees and Evergreens, at various points, with the view to obtain some shelter from the violence of the Westerly Winds, as well as a greater degree of seclusion to the Laundry and Female Airing Yards.

The Iron-sheds for the Airing Yards, which are in course of construction, will be most beneficial both in hot and wet weather.

The following Summary will shew the number of Patients admitted, the number discharged, and the number who have died since the opening of the Asylum, on the 17th January, 1853, to the 23rd December, 1854 :—

Admitted.		Dis-		Deaths.		Remaining in the		Total.	Out on Probation for a		Escapes.		Grand Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
81	110	6	8	12	8	61	95	156	1	..	..	..	157
7	2	2	1	3	1	64	95	159	..	..	..	..	159
3	5	..	1	3	2	64	96	160	..	1	..	..	161
9	6	3	4	1	1	67	97	164	1	1	1	..	167
10	6	3	6	3	1	70	97	167	2	..	*1	..	170
29	19	8	12	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For the period from 17th }
January, 1853, to 24th }
December, 1853 }

1st QUARTER, }
ending 25th March, 1854 .. }

2nd QUARTER, }
ending 24th June, 1854..... }

3rd QUARTER, }
ending 23rd Sept., 1854..... }

4th QUARTER, }
ending 23rd Dec., 1854..... }

* This escape is the same Patient as that stated in the previous Quarter.

The following Table will shew the cost of the Maintenance of the Patients, arranged under four heads, viz. :—

- Column 1 contains the cost of the Provisions consumed by the Patients.
- “ 2 the cost of Fuel and other necessities.
- “ 3 the cost of Clothing, Utensils, Surgery, Garden, and Miscellaneous articles.
- “ 4 the amount of Salaries of Officers and Servants, and cost of provisions consumed by them.

It should be borne in mind that the Cost under Columns No. 2 and 4 would not be increased, to any great extent, by the admission of any additional number of Patients; and that, therefore, any considerable increase in the number of Patients will certainly diminish the rate of charge to the Parishes.

1.			2.			3.			4.			Total of Columns No. 1, 2, 3, 4, being the Total Cost on which the rate of Maintenance of the Patients is calculated.	Rate of Maintenance per Patient per Week.			Rate of Charge on the Unions per Patient per Week.			Aggregate number of Days Maintenance of Patients.			
Cost of Provisions consumed by Patients.			Cost of Fuel and other Necessaries per Week.			Cost of Clothing, Utensils, Surgery, Garden, and Miscellaneous Articles.			The amount of Salaries of Officers and Servants, and Cost of Provisions consumed by them.				Rate per Patient per Week.			Rate of Maintenance per Patient per Week.						
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
526	7	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	226	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	13	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	436	3	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	0	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,407
527	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	1	145	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	12	7	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	439	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	0	11	2	14,532
540	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	0	90	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	7	61	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	440	13	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	1	0	10	6	15,120
519	17	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	151	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	69	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	441	2	2	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,986
2,114	9	9	614	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	256	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		1,757	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$										

Quarter ending 25th March, 1854	Quarter ending 24th June, 1854	Quarter ending 23rd September, 1854	Quarter ending 23rd December, 1854.
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Quarter ending 25th March, 1854. }

Quarter ending 24th June, 1854. }

Quarter ending 23rd September, 1854. }

Quarter ending 23rd December, 1854. }

Your Committee have, notwithstanding the high price of provisions, been enabled to reduce the rate of maintenance of each Patient per week, from 12s. to the average sum of 11s. 3d. per week, and they trust that they shall be enabled to effect a still further reduction. In the Appendix No. 5, will be found a Financial Statement of the Maintenance Accounts.

Upon the point of maintenance, the Committee feel it right to advert to the distinction established by Law, between the charges for Maintenance and the charges for Building and Repairs, the former of which falls exclusively upon parishes which have Pauper Patients in the Asylum, and the latter, upon the County at large.

It is obvious that the practice thus established of having two accounts, opens the door to much irregularity ; and that, either if unnecessary works are undertaken, which may be properly chargeable to the Building and Repairs Account, or if an arbitrary or fictitious value be affixed to repairs, executed by Officers, Attendants, or Patients, and such amount in value be deducted from the amount of the cost of maintaining such Officers, Attendants, and Patients, and be charged to the Building and Repairs Account, instead of to Maintenance, it would be possible by the employment of Tradesmen Attendants, especially in those districts where there may be a large proportion of artizans among the patients, so to arrange the items of the two accounts, as to bring out a very favourable result, as the rate of Maintenance to those Parishes having Pauper Lunatics chargeable to them, at the expense, not only of truth and accuracy, but also of the County at large. This tendency may be distinctly traced in the heavy Accounts for Repairs, published by some County Asylums, in which the rate of Maintenance of Patients is comparatively low, and it is hardly possible, without making allowance for this difference of system, to reconcile the variation in the charges for maintenance in several County Asylums, in which there is no great difference in the diet given to the Patients.

Your Committee take leave also to refer to the great want of one uniform system of keeping the accounts throughout the various Asylums in the Kingdom ; and they are of opinion that great benefit would accrue if such a system were rendered compulsory, and were maintained in order by the appointment of a general auditor ; for want of this uniformity of system, important items are classed under different heads, so as to render a correct comparison of the management and expenditure in one Asylum, with those of another, next to impracticable.

Such uniformity is established *to a great degree* by authority of the Poor Law Commissioners throughout the Unions in the Country.

Your Committee, by the adoption of a system of Accounts founded upon the Poor Law Forms, and by their provision of a periodical audit have accomplished all that is in the power of a single Asylum to do.

In conclusion, your Committee subjoin, in Appendix No. 4, an Abstract of the Account of the Receipts and Payments of the County Treasurer in respect of the principal monies borrowed on security of the County Rates, and of the Interest thereof, pursuant to the 49th sec. of the statute ; although this is a matter not strictly within the province of your Committee to deal with—for the sake of convenience and information they have deemed it right to add it to their Report.

(Signed)

G. CARRINGTON, JR.,

CHAIRMAN.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Committee of Visitors of the PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM for the
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.
GENTLEMEN,

During the Year ending 23rd December 1854, 48 Patients have been admitted into the Asylum, 22 have been discharged, and 15 have died. There is, therefore, an increase of 11 Patients over the number remaining at the close of the previous Year; the total number now in the Asylum being 167, of whom 70 are Males and 97 are Females.

Of the admissions, none of whom were re-admissions, 24 were found to be in delicate or feeble health at the time of their admission, and 17 were found to be the subject of forms of disease, generally considered incurable. Of the total number, therefore, 31 Patients, or 61 per cent. on the whole, only offer a probable chance of recovery.

Of those Discharged, 19 were recovered, being about 40 per cent. on the admissions, 11 of whom were of patients admitted during this year; and, of the whole, 15 had not been in the Asylum 12 months at the time of their discharge,—facts, confirming universal experience upon the subject, that the sooner a patient is placed under treatment, the greater chance there is of his recovery.

The Mortality, upon the average number resident, has been about 9 per cent., or 5 per cent. lower than it was in the first year, and I am not warranted in expecting that this rate of Mortality (which is lower than the average rate of County Asylums) will continue in future years.

These results are, upon the whole, highly satisfactory; and I have to add that the general health of the patients has been remarkably good, and perfectly free from any Endemic or Epidemic disorder, since the opening of the Asylum, a very important fact, proving the healthiness of the site, the stability of the building, and the adaptation of the diet to the wants of the inmates.

The Medical Treatment continues, founded upon the opinions ex-

pressed in my former report, viz., that Insanity, when not complicated with Epilepsy, General Paralysis, or other evident organic lesion, is essentially a disease of debility. In either case, the special aberrations of each individual have relation only in so far as they affect the moral treatment; for, with few exceptions, the aberrations, peculiar to each individual, have little or nothing to do with the cause of the attack, the amount of disorder in the brain, or the ultimate result. The incoherence, excitement, or false reasoning, characteristic of Insanity, is merely the manifestation of a diminution in the force of a certain action going on in the brain, upon the intensity of which, Müller, a celebrated German Physiologist, considers the clearness and distinctness of our ideas depend.

To restore this force to its natural state, it is necessary to vary and lessen the demands upon its action, by directing the attention into new channels, removing causes of irritation, which keep up or maintain the action, or to suspend it altogether, as in sleep, that the organ may have an opportunity of recovering its tone.

To effect these objects, many circumstances require to be considered, which belong more to the Moral than the Medical treatment of the Patients, because sources of disturbance can be traced, independently of bodily derangement, to all the influences brought to bear on the general management and arrangement of the Asylum, to correcting irregular propensities, to the quantity, quality, and mode of administering the food, to the clothing, the accommodation, exercise, occupation, and amusement, to the irksomeness produced by restraint, or the appearance of it, to all interference with freedom of action, to the disposition of surrounding objects, to absence from home and family,—in short, to every circumstance which affects the comfort or happiness of the individual.

To enter into an examination of the mode of action of all these influences, would necessitate the enquiry being extended to the various dispositions, habits, and propensities of each person under treatment—an enquiry it would be impossible fully to detail.

There is one point, however, in connexion with this subject, of great importance, and one which is every year embracing a wider field, which I cannot pass without notice—I mean the question of Restraint.

On no occasion, since the opening of the Asylum, has the propriety

of using Mechanical Restraint, for a moment, suggested itself. The Commissioners in Lunacy, in their last Report to the Lord Chancellor, say that "the disuse of Mechanical Restraint, as unnecessary and injurious to the Patients, is practically the rule in nearly all the public Institutions in the Kingdom;" and "the beneficial results, attending its disuse, being an improvement in the conduct and general condition of the Patients." These remarks are fully borne out by the occurrences of the past year; for, although no window is guarded, the wilful destruction of glass or other fragile material (and all the utensils are of earthenware) has not cost as much as would have paid for the protection of one window. The destruction of clothing has been trifling; and only one mattress and one blanket have been torn, although no special provision has been used to prevent destruction. That this is owing entirely to the absence of Mechanical Restraint I cannot, for a moment, suppose; other influences, connected with those previously enumerated, have had their share in effecting this result.

Step by step, with the removal of Mechanical Restraint, have been the efforts to assimilate Asylums to Hospitals, having the arrangement of the building and grounds, and the entire system of management, divested as far as possible of the idea of confinement, the beneficial effect of these alterations, and the increased gratification and contentment produced by slight indulgences, has gradually led to their extension. The in-door social arrangements, of singing and dancing, in which both sexes participate together, are much prized; but nothing continues to give greater satisfaction than the permission granted to walking beyond the boundaries of the Asylum. They no longer feel that, in addition to their affliction, they are deprived of an enjoyment which, under other circumstances, would be theirs, and which they now stand more in need of, and are as capable of appreciating, as when in the enjoyment of sound mind and liberty. They return to the Asylum, after their walk, contented and refreshed, and engage in their various occupations with more alacrity and cheerfulness.

Another important advantage gained is that convalescents are not exposed to the excitement which sudden restoration to liberty is known sometimes to produce.

The propriety of extending to some of the Patients the indulgence of visiting places of public amusement and instruction has, after ascertaining the opinions and practice of the Superintendents of 26 County Asylums, been sanctioned, under certain restrictions; this is a boon of great importance.

My own experience and opinion on this question being that the Patients selected for such purposes are as little likely to conduct themselves with impropriety as a like number of sane persons in a similar station in life ; and that there is no means of enjoyment open to persons of their class which may not be occasionally accorded to them ; I consider that the advantages likely to accrue to the public, from intercourse with the patients, to be far beyond any inconvenience which might follow the practice, because it would tend to remove much of the lamentable ignorance which I find prevails, with reference to the actual condition and treatment of the Insane. A more intimate acquaintance with the subject would prevent many persons from detaining their friends and relatives so long at home, before consenting to their removal to an Asylum, where alone they can be treated with advantage.

The condition and organization of the Asylum is satisfactorily progressing—the greatest inconvenience experienced, during the year, being the want of a sufficient supply of water, aggravated by the casualties incident to the machinery by which it is raised from the deep well. All the domestic arrangements, dependent upon this necessary, have been irregularly performed, a circumstance which adds much to the labour of the Servants and Patients, and disturbs the general routine of the Establishment.

During the severe weather of the past winter, two of the galleries could not be raised to a sufficient temperature, and the Patients complained much of the absence of open fires. These have a cheerful effect, for which no amount of artificial warmth can compensate. An open fire is about to be placed in the work-room attached to each gallery, which, it is hoped, will remedy the complaint and add to their comfort.

The Amusements continue, as stated in the last report—the chief additions being a Bagatelle-board and two Barrel Organs, one playing Psalm and Hymn Tunes, to assist in singing, the other playing Marches, Dances, &c. Both afford considerable enjoyment.

With the exception of a small portion of the ground adjoining the Airing Courts, the whole has been cleaned, dug, and cropped. This has furnished heathful occupation for the men, from one-half to two-thirds of whom are regularly employed in various ways.

Two-thirds of the Females are always employed in various domestic duties, making and mending the clothes, and in plaiting and lace-making.

Several Patients have attempted to escape—the only successful one being a lowly-organized cunning lad, who was sent from Prison, and who three times effected his escape. On one occasion, when captured, he was placed in a lock-up for the night, from which he liberated himself before morning, showing that even a building, requiring the security of a Prison, was no place of security for him. Shortly before his admission, he effected his escape from a neighbouring Asylum, to which he had been sent under similar circumstances.

In conclusion, I have again to express my gratitude to you for the kind support and attention which I continue to receive in my endeavours to discharge the anxious duties of my Office.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient Servant,

JNO. MILLAR.

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING 1854.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum 24th Dec., 1853	61	95	156
Admitted during year ending 23rd Dec., 1854.....	29	19	48
Re-admitted .....	..	..	..
	90	114	204
	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Discharged Recovered	9	10	19
“ Relieved .....	..	1	1
“ Not Improved .....	..	1	1
Escaped	1	..	1
Died	10	5	15
	20	17	37
Remaining in Asylum 23rd Dec., 1854.....	70	97	167
Average number daily Resident	162		

Form of Disorder on Admission.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania Ordinary	5	4	9
“ Recurrent	1	..	1
“ with Excitement	5	5	10
“ “ Depression	5	6	11
“ “ Epilepsy	5	3	8
“ “ Paralysis	3	..	3
“ “ Disorder of Senses	1	..	1
Dementia	1	..	1
Congenital Deficiency.....	3	1	4
	29	19	48

SOCIAL CONDITION.

	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not known.	TOTAL.
Males	15	10	4	..	29
Females	8	9	2	..	19
	23	19	6	..	48

Age of Patients on Admission.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 10 Years.	..	1	1
“ 20 “	2	1	3
“ 30 “	5	6	11
“ 40 “	7	3	10
“ 50 “	4	3	7
“ 60 “	4	4	8
“ 70 “	4	1	5
“ 80 “	3	..	3
	29	19	48

Duration of attack previous to Admission.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month.	8	4	12
“ 3 “	2	4	6
“ 6 “	3	2	5
“ 9 “	3	2	5
“ 12 “	1	..	1
“ 2 Years	..	1	1
“ 3 “	1	1	2
“ 4 “	..	..	..
“ 5 “	..	..	..
“ 6 “	..	1	1
“ 7 “	2	..	2
“ 8 “	..	1	1
“ 9 “	..	..	..
“ 10 “	..	..	..
Unknown	6	1	7
Congenital	3	2	5
TOTAL	29	19	48

State of Health on Admission.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Good Health..	15	9	24
In Delicate or FeebleHealth }	14	10	24
	29	19	48

Degree of Education of Patients Admitted.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Read & Write.	14	5	19
Read only	5	3	8
Neither	8	8	16
Unknown	2	2	4
Blind .....	..	1	1
	29	19	48

ReligiousPersuasion.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church.....	24	16	40
Protestant Dis senters	4	2	6
None	1	..	1
Not known .....	..	1	1
	29	19	48

Supposed cause of Attack.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Poverty	5	5	10
Epilepsy	4	3	7
Fever	1	..	1
Gen. Paralysis..	3	..	3
Old Age	1	..	1
Domestic Misery	1	1	2
Intemperance ..	1	..	1
Injury to Head ..	1	..	1
Cong. Deficiency	3	1	4
Not known	9	7	16
Fright .....	..	1	1
Grief .....	..	1	1
	29	19	48

Occupation.	Males.
Labourers	18
Sawyer	1
Butchers	2
Chair-turner	1
Porter	1
Baker	1
Gardener	1
Tailor	1
Not known	3
	29

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Suicidal	5	6	11
Relatives Insane.	10	7	17

Occupation.	Females
Lace-makers and Plaiters .	11
Dressmaker	1
Servants	3
Needlewoman	1
None	3
	19

DEATHS.

Male.	Female.	Age.	STATE OF HEALTH ON ADMISSION.	Cause of Death.	Time in Asylum.	Stated duration of Attack before Admission.
					Months. Days.	
	133	22	In good general health	Bronchitis	8	Life.
184		26	Reduced to a skeleton, and perfectly helpless	Epilepsy	2	16 years.
196		28	In the last stage of general Paralysis	General Paralysis	0	3 years.
197		76	In very feeble health, and unable to stand	Natural decay	0	7 years.
	85	86	In good health, considering her age	Ditto	14	8 years.
117		50	In feeble health, from general Paralysis	General Paralysis	14	3 years.
	200	60	In delicate health	Cancer of Stomach	0	Several years.
131		45	In feeble health, from partial Paralysis	Hemiplegia	13	18 years.
14		41	In good general health	Consumption	17	11 years.
21		48	Ditto	Ulceration and perforation of Intestine	17	11 years.
	167	58	In delicate health	Cancer of Uterus	10	2 years.
	79	44	In very feeble health, from general Paralysis	General Paralysis	20	4½ years.
115		62	In delicate health	Apoplexy	8	17 months.
227		70	In very feeble health	Exhaustion from acute Mania	0	16 days.
218		64	The subject of general Paralysis; apparently in tolerably good health	General Paralysis	4	8 months.

*Return of Articles made up by the Patients from
December, 24th, 1853, to December 23rd, 1854.*

Shirts	99	Shrouds	16
Shifts.....	163	House Flannels.....	530
Small Pillows	12	Aprons	2
Sweep's Cloths	2	Worsted and Tea Bags.....	20
Mattress Cases	12	Carpets, Bound.....	26
Clothes Bags.....	2	Bonnets, Trimmed	49
Flannel Shifts	43	Pinafores	8
Flannel Shirts	20	Night Gowns.....	36
Flannel Petticoats	3	Stockings, Knitted....(pairs)	6
Ditto, united with Bodies....	6	Straw, Plaited .....(yards)	2,395
Table Cloths.....	71	Tuscan ditto	“ 869
Book Muslin Curtains	112	Pillow Lace	“ 216
Checked ditto	97	Towels	83
Day Caps	56	House Cloths	80
Night ditto	60	Tea Cloths	46
Gowns	107	Bed Furnitures.....	4
Frocks	4	Window Curtains.....	4
Capes.....	5	Sofa Cover	1
Window Valances	26	Bed	1
Ditto Blinds	30		
Nankeen Petticoats	9	Total	5,350
Boots, Bound.....(pairs)	19		

ANNE CLARKE,
MATRON.

ORDINARY DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.					SUPPER.			
	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Milk.	Meat Pie.	Meat.	Stew.	Currant Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beer.
	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	bunces.	pints.
SUNDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		16	Raw.	..	..	15	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Roast.	..	..	15	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
MONDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	6	..	..	12	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	5	..	..	12	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
TUESDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	Raw.	20	..	13	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	6	16	..	10	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
WEDNESDAY ..	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	..	..	16	..	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	..	..	12	..	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
THURSDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		16	Raw.	..	..	15	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		12	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Boiled.	..	..	15	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
FRIDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	6	..	..	12	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	5	..	..	12	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
SATURDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	Raw.	19	..	13	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1		..	6 5	15	..	10	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

FEMALE PATIENTS, employed in the Laundry and Kitchen, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint of Ale with Bread and Meat or Cheese for Lunch, 1 pint Tea and 4 ozs. Bread and Butter at 4 o'Clock P.M.

MALE PATIENTS, employed in the Garden and In-door Work, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Beer extra, with Bread and Cheese, at 11 o'Clock A.M., and at 4 o'Clock P.M.

Male Attendants' and Servants' weekly allowances, 2 ozs. Tea, 4 ozs. Coffee, 8 ozs. Fresh Butter, 16 ozs. Derby Cheese, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints new Milk.

Female ditto

Male and Female ditto, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of Bread daily, and Dinner provided in the Mess-room.

Male Attendants, 2 pints Ale daily. Female Attendants and Servants, 1 pint Ale daily.

N.B.--It is proposed to give the Women Tea for Supper, instead of Beer.

ditto

12 ditto

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Bucks County Asylum, Dec. 30th, 1854.

The Monthly Reports submitted to the Committee of Visitors contain an account of the nature and results of the Chaplain's visits at the Asylum during the past year. It may now, therefore, be sufficient to state that the Sunday Services consist of Morning Prayers and a full Service in the Afternoon; and that the Patients are visited twice during the week. The soothing influence of religion is very strikingly apparent during their attendance at the Chapel, when a devout and quiet behaviour is manifested by those who, at other times, are controlled with difficulty; and the same effect is often produced during the weekly visits, when the proposition to read a Psalm or a Chapter instantly quells a volume of abuse, which is liberally indulged in against Bishops, Magistrates, and Clergy. Many of the Patients, however—perhaps most of them—are deeply sensible of the value of the Institution, and express their gratitude with great feeling and propriety.

Of course, among such numbers, the minds of some are so hopelessly clouded as to make it impossible for them to listen to a single word of comfort or instruction. In others it is easier to unveil the shrouded imagery of thoughts and feelings, and to make them understand that the speaker and the hearers have common trials in this world and common hopes in the next; while some, at all times, receive instruction eagerly, and patiently look to the termination of their severe but temporary affliction. Of those who have been called in the providence of God to put off what may indeed be emphatically termed the “Burden of the Flesh,” some have given ample evidence that their unfettered spirits would not only be free from sin and suffering, but that their happiness would especially be heightened by the fact that they no longer “know in part, and see through a glass darkly;” but “see face to face, and know even as also they are known.”

On the whole, and in every point of view, the result of frequent visits leads to the conclusion that the services of the several Officers and Attendants amply justify the trouble and expense which are necessarily involved in the efficient maintenance of this important Institution.

J. B. READE,
CHAPLAIN.

Reports of the Commissioners' in Lunacy.

Bucks County Asylum,
18th December, 1854.

There are to-day 169 Patients in this Asylum—viz., 72 Males and 97 Females. We have seen them all, and have inspected the various Wards.

Two Male Patients were in seclusion. No one was under instrumental restraint; and we learn that no instance of such restraint has occurred since the opening of the Institution. We found the Patients very quiet and orderly, and they appeared to be generally in good bodily health. Six Males and three Females were in Bed; and six Patients are reported to be under Medical Treatment.

Fifteen deaths have occurred since the Commissioners' last visit in November, 1853; but no disease of an epidemic character has prevailed. Within the same period, 24 Patients have been discharged, of whom 22 were recovered; and 56 have been admitted.

We are informed that about 40 Male Patients are regularly employed; and that not less than 60 of the Females occupy themselves in the Kitchen and Laundry, and at Needle Work, Straw Plaiting, and Lace-making.

Prayers are read in the Wards daily; and Divine Service is performed in the Chapel on Sunday, when, on an average, 100 Patients attend.

The whole of the Wards were clean and in excellent order.

They are well furnished, and present a comfortable appearance. Several Wards, however, struck us as cold; and we miss the cheerful effect of open Fire Places. We are sorry to learn that, notwithstanding the large expense of its construction, the heating and ventilating apparatus does not answer its purpose very well; and that the expense for Coals, during the Winter, averages as much as one shilling a week per Patient.

All the Land is now under Spade cultivation; but the Airing Courts on each side are still incomplete, and require Planting and Gravel to make them a proper place for exercise.

The Patients are, we are glad to hear, allowed to go out every Sunday for Walks in the Neighbourhood.

The Asylum, which was built for 200 Patients, would afford accommodation for more than that number ; there is, therefore, at the present time a considerable amount of unoccupied space.

Considering the short time the Asylum has been open, great progress has been made in organizing it ; and we think that its present condition is highly creditable to the Superintendent and those connected with its management.

We are sorry to learn that the Supply of Water has been, and still is, insufficient ; but Pipes are now being laid down to a Well and Sand Bed in the Vicinity, from which, it is hoped, that an ample supply will be procured.

(Signed)

W. G. CAMPBELL,	}	Commissioners in Lunacy.
J. R. HUME,		

Appendix No. I.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

ABSTRACT:—Shewing the application of the Monies raised for the purpose of Building the Asylum, and the necessary Outbuildings, and other conveniences connected therewith, and for the Fittings, and Furniture, and for the Clothing of the Patients.

<i>Land.</i>				£	s.	d.
Purchase Money and Interest				3,154	6	3
<i>Main Building.</i>			£	s.	d.	
Original Contracts and Extras thereon	22,040	14	3			
Warming and Ventilating.....	1,479	10	0			
				23,520	4	3
<i>Additional Buildings, &c., Original Contracts, and Extras thereon, viz.,</i>						
Entrance Lodge and Gates	440	8	7			
Gas Works	217	11	9			
Engineer's and Gardener's Houses	596	14	0			
Stable and Coach-house.....	382	13	4			
Boundary Walls and Gates	331	15	7			
Engine-house, Flues, and Setting Boilers	128	2	4			
Report on quality of Stone	5	5	0			
Iron Fencing	150	0	7			
Rain-water Tanks	373	6	11			
Manure Tanks	80	1	4			
Pigsties and Cart-sheds	75	16	5			
				2,781	15	10
<i>Water Service (exclusive of Tanks)</i>						
Sinking Wells.....	1,101	17	9			
Reports on Water and Section of Well	76	14	4			
Tunnels leading Water to the deep Well	59	3	7			
Experimental Well in the Sand Bed	206	4	0			
				1,443	19	8
<i>Engines, Pumps, Boilers, and Engineer's Tools</i>				973	16	5
<i>Cooking Apparatus, Fitting up Laundry and Kitchen</i>				738	10	3
<i>Architect and Clerk of the Works.</i>						
Commission, Salary, and Travelling Expenses				2,213	14	7
<i>Solicitor's Costs</i>				464	17	7
<i>Fittings.</i>						
Locks, Bells, Stoves, and Lightning Conductors ..	230	15	8			
Fittings, including Slate Washing Stands and Baths	2,069	12	1			
Gas Fittings and Gasometer	544	9	10			
				2,844	17	7
<i>Furniture, Linen, and Bedding.</i>						
Furniture, &c.	2,988	4	8			
Clocks and Thermometers	96	12	6			
				3,084	17	2
<i>Clothing and Drapery</i>				728	8	9
<i>Stationery, Books, and Forms.....</i>				205	11	5
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>						
Officers and Servants, prior to the admission of Patients				305	16	10
<i>Fuel.</i> —Coals and Wood, prior to the admission of Patients				145	15	11
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
For forming Roads, Court Yards, & levelling Ground	497	16	2			
Ploughing Ground	47	1	0			
Cleaning House	19	0	5			
Surgery, Medicine, &c.	48	2	4			
Incidentals	200	10	8			
				812	10	7
Total Payments.....	£43,419	3	1			
				£	s.	d.
Amount of Loan raised for the purposes of the Asylum	43,500	0	0			
Amount received for Rent of Land prior to Admission of Patients	15	0	0			
				43,515	0	0
Amount of Payments	43,419	3	1			
Balance in hands of the Treasurer to meet the further cost of Furniture, } Fittings, Locks (unpaid), Heating Apparatus (unpaid), Books, &c. }				£95	16	11

Appendix No. 2.

List of the Officers, Attendants, and Servants of the Establishment, with their respective Salaries and Wages.

NOTE.—The non-resident Officers and Servants are Distinguished thus *

Officers.	Name and Nature of Office or Employment.	Yearly Salaries and Wages.			Allowances.
		£	s.	d.	
<i>Male.</i>	Mr. John Millar, Superintendent	300	0	0	Residence, being part of the Building, Fuel, Gas, and Candles, Garden produce, and Washing.
	* Rev. Joseph Bancroft Reade, Chaplain	60	0	0	
	* Mr. Acton Tindal, Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	100	0	0	
	* Mr. Zacharias Daniel Hunt, Treasurer	0	0	0	
	Mr. Richard Roberts Hollyer, Clerk and House Steward....	120	0	0	Apartments unfurnished, with Fuel and Gas, Rations, and Washing.
	Mr. Edmund Packham, Engineer	90	0	0	House, with Fuel and Gas, and Garden produce.
<i>Female.</i>	Mrs. Anne Clarke, Matron	40	0	0	Apartments furnished, with Rations and Washing.
<i>Male.</i>	Thomas Lissaman, Head Attendant	35	0	0	Apartments furnished, with Rations and Washing.
	George Kirby, Attendant	20	0	0	Ditto.
	Robert Peters, ditto and Tailor..	25	0	0	Ditto.
	William Green, ditto & Carpenter	30	0	0	Ditto.
	John Kemp, ditto	20	0	0	Ditto.
	Thomas Whiteman, ditto and Shoemaker	25	0	0	Ditto.
	Frederick Blackwell, Night Attendant	20	0	0	Ditto.
<i>Female.</i>	Caroline Bray, Attendant	16	0	0	Ditto.
	Elizabeth Foley, ditto	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Elizabeth Lissaman, ditto.....	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Caroline Terry, Needlewoman and Attendant.....	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Hannah Fennemore, Attendant..	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Sophia Harding, ditto	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Elizabeth Mitchell, Attendant ..	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Elizabeth Kemp, Night Attendant	15	0	0	Ditto.
<i>Servants.</i>	Arthur Morris, Gardener	50	0	0	House unfurnished, with Fuel, Gas, & Garden produce.
<i>Male.</i>	John Allen, Lodge Porter.....	31	4	0	House unfurnished, with Fuel, Gas, & Garden Ground.
	* Thomas Kemp, Stoker	36	8	0	
	* Richard Gray, Assistant Stoker	28	12	0	
	Thomas Horton, House Porter..	10	0	0	Apartments furnished, with Rations and Washing.
<i>Female.</i>	Comfort Hammond, Cook	20	0	0	Apartments furnished, with Rations and Washing.
	Eliza Haylock, Housemaid and Attendant	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Emily Hodge, Laundrymaid....	18	0	0	Ditto.
	Elizabeth Garland, Assistant Laundrymaid	12	0	0	Ditto.

Appendix No. 3.

Statement of the Building and Repairs Account for the Year ending 23d December, 1854.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Cash of the Treasurer of the County	400	0	0
Excess over the actual Cost of Maintenance of Eliza Brooks in the Asylum, chargeable to the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square, London	1	7	2
	401	7	2
Balance due to the Treasurer of the Asylum	55	4	0
	£456	11	2

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Bricklayer	34	7	10
Carpenter	19	18	2
Upholsterer	9	2	0
Ironmonger	14	16	5
Plumber	0	17	6
Painter, Oils, and Colours	10	10	11
Glass	5	14	5
Lime	0	4	0
Re-setting Retorts and Fittings	21	6	10
Repairing Roads	13	4	0
Carriage of Goods	0	3	11
Contract and Extras for Painting, Colouring, and White- washing	321	13	2
Cash in hands of House Steward	451	19	2
	4	12	0
	£456	11	2

Appendix No. 4.

Abstract of the Account of the Receipts and Payments of the County Treasurer in respect of the Principal Monies borrowed on Security of the County Rates, and of the Interest thereof, pursuant to the 49th sec. of the Statute 16 & 17 Vict., cap. 97.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1852.—County Rates, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, granted during this year..	3,160	0	10			
1853.—The like at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound, during this year	2,370	0	7			
1854.—The like at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the pound, during this year	3,160	0	9			
				8,690	2	2

Balance due to the Treasurer 219 8 10

£8,909 11 0

Payments.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851.—To the Alliance Assurance Com- pany, for Interest payable to them during this year, less Income-tax	543	13	4			
To Collector of Income-tax, the sums retained	16	6	8			
To the Alliance Assurance Com- pany, Repayment of Principal ..	400	0	0			
	<hr/>			960	0	0
1852.—To the Alliance Assurance Com- pany, for Interest payable to them during this year, less Income-tax	994	2	10			
To Collector of Income-tax, the sums retained	29	17	2			
To the Alliance Assurance Com- pany, Repayment of Principal ..	933	6	8			
Receipt Stamps for County Rates ..	2	19	6			
	<hr/>			1,960	6	2
1853.—To the Alliance Assurance Com- pany, for Interest payable to them during this year, less Income-tax	1,429	8	8			
To Collector of Income-tax, the sums retained	42	18	10			
To the Alliance Assurance Com- pany, Repayment of Principal ..	1,345	1	3			
Receipt Stamps for County Rates ..	1	15	3			
	<hr/>			2,819	4	0
1854.—To the Alliance Assurance Com- pany, for Interest payable to them during this year, less Income-tax	1,583	19	7			
To Collector of Income-tax, the sums retained	73	17	9			
To the Alliance Assurance Com- pany, Repayment of Principal ..	1,511	14	7			
Receipt Stamps for County Rates and Postages	0	8	11			
	<hr/>			3,170	0	10
				<hr/>		
				£8,909	11	0
				<hr/>		
Principal borrowed on Security of the County Rates	£43,500	0	0			
Repayment of Principal	4,190	2	6			
	<hr/>					
Balance of Principal now due .	£39,309	17	6			
	<hr/>					

Appendix No. 5.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Account of Receipts and Payments for the year ending 23rd of December, 1854, as prepared by the Clerk of the Asylum, pursuant to the Statute 16th & 17th Vic., cap, 97, sec. 58.

Receipts.

FROM UNIONS.

For Pauper Patients at 11s. 6d., 11s.,
11s. 6d., and 11s. per Week, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amersham	572	12	2			
Aylesbury	869	18	0			
Berkhampstead	29	5	0			
Brackley	29	5	0			
Buckingham	194	12	4			
Eton	910	4	7			
Henley	58	10	0			
Leighton Bussard	184	12	4			
Newport Pagnell	651	19	2			
Potterspury	75	14	6			
Thame	54	6	3			
Winslow	171	17	7			
Wycombe	782	6	1			
St. George, Hanover-square, London ..	7	0	0			

4,592 3 0

From County Treasurer for Criminal and other Lunatics 153 12 0

From repayment of expenses of Funerals, &c., viz. :—

Amersham	2	14	0			
Aylesbury	3	5	0			
Buckingham	2	12	10			
Eton	5	9	8			
Potterspury	1	8	0			
Wycombe	3	19	0			

19 8 6

Carried forward.... £4,765 3 6

Receipts.

				£	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....			4,765	3	6
ESTABLISHMENT.						
				£	s.	d.
For Bread returned into Store.....				25	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
“ Tea ditto				8	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ Cheese ditto				3	8	0
“ Gin ditto				0	5	0
“ Eggs ditto				0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Coals extra quantity, delivered beyond Contract.....				5	8	3
				<hr/>		
				43	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
For Sale of Dripping				21	12	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ Hogwash				2	8	0
“ Rags				0	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
“ Lace				2	9	7
“ Poultry				2	2	4
“ Plait				1	13	8
“ Small Potatoes				0	17	5
For Rations of Officers and others not boarded by the Establish- ment				6	0	0
“ a Fine				0	1	0
“ a deficiency in Stock of Leather by Shoemaker....				0	9	2
				<hr/>		
				37	18	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
GARDEN AND LAND.						
For Potatoes and other Vegetables				52	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/>		
Total Receipts				£4,898	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/>		

Payments.**SALARIES AND WAGES.**

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Officers				708	16	1			
Attendants				292	9	5			
Servants.....				206	0	9			
				<hr/>			1,207	6	3
				<hr/>			<hr/>		
Carried forward				£1,207	6	3			

£ s. d.
Brought forward 1,207 6 3

PROVISIONS.

			£	s.	d.
Bread	lbs.	64,780	501	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour	lbs.	5,320	48	12	0
Meat.....	lbs.	32,732	921	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	lbs.	169	5	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eggs.....	no.	6,329	23	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	qts.	8,121	67	13	6
Tea	lbs.	987	144	3	6
Coffee	lbs.	274	18	5	4
Moist Sugar.....	lbs.	3,650	61	14	2
Loaf Sugar	lbs.	164	3	13	5
Fresh Butter	lbs.	605	35	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt Butter	lbs.	2,197 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	lbs. 28,183 10ozs.		84	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dutch Cheese	lbs.	5,507	128	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Derby Cheese	lbs.	561 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pearl Barley	lbs.	484	5	18	8
Split Peas.....	lbs.	520	4	6	8
Arrow Root.....	lbs.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	14	0
Rice	lbs.	556	4	19	6
Plums	lbs.	538	12	14	6
Currants	lbs.	156	5	19	0
Porter	pts.	448	3	18	7
Ale	pts	70,272	366	0	0
Port Wine	glss.	2,080	18	6	0
Gin	glss.	884	4	5	0
Salt	lbs.	1,008	..	18	0
Mustard	lbs.	88	4	8	0
Pepper	lbs.	58	2	18	0
Vinegar	pts.	244	2	16	10
Tobacco	lbs.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	8	9
Snuff	lbs.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	9	6
Lard.....	lbs.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	5	6
Nutmegs	lbs.	1	..	6	6
Oatmeal	lbs.	25	..	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Suet	lbs.	219 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	lbs.	439	14	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fowls	no.	2	..	5	0
			<hr/>		
			2,651	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
			<hr/>		
Carried forward			£3,859	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	3,859	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

NECESSARIES.

			£	s.	d.
Dip Candles.....	lbs.	132	3	14	0
Moulds	lbs.	60	2	12	0
Coals	cwts. 9,004 36lbs.	535	19	8	
Sperm Oil	pts.	72	3	7	6
Gallipoli Oil.....	galls.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	13	6
Yellow Soap.....	lbs.	4,480	85	0	4
Palm Soap	lbs.	112	2	2	0
Soda	lbs.	1,303	5	8	7
Starch	lbs.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	19	9
Blue	lbs.	5	..	5	0
Black Lead	lbs.	30	1	1	2
Blacking	pkts.	360	..	11	0
Hearth Stones	no.	444	3	8	6
Bath Brick	no.	36	..	9	0
Rotten Stone	lbs.	7	..	2	4
Lime	qrs.	16	3	4	0
Canary Seed	pts.	64	..	14	0
Rape Seed	pts.	40	..	9	4
Hemp Seed	pts.	108	1	4	2
Fig Dust	pts.	32	..	10	8
Pipe Clay.....	lbs.	126	..	14	6
Spun Yarn	lbs.	30	1	2	6
Dubbing	lbs.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	6	6
Fuller's Earth	lbs.	14	..	2	4
Fagots	no.	1,200	7	4	0
Russian Tallow	lbs.	14	..	8	2
Tobacco Pipes	doz.	288	2	8	0
			<hr/>		
			669	2	6
			<hr/>		
Carried forward			£4,528	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

£ s. d.
Brought forward..... 4,528 3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

UTENSILS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Whitewashing Brushes	.....no. 3.....	0	12	0
Scrubbing Brushes	.....no. 48.....	4	3	0
Bass Brooms	.....no. 12.....	0	11	0
Mops	.....no. 48.....	2	16	0
Eearthen Pint Pots	.....no. 144.....	1	19	0
Earthen $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Pots	.....no. 216.....	2	9	6
Earthen Quart Jugs	.....no. 36.....	1	16	0
Vegetable Dishes	.....no. 8.....	0	11	0
Meat Dishes	.....no. 16.....	1	11	4
Earthen Chambers	.....no. 144.....	3	12	0
Dinner Plates	.....no. 72.....	0	16	6
Salts	.....no. 36.....	0	5	3
Egg Cups	.....no. 36.....	0	5	3
Tea Cups and Saucers	.....no. 12.....	0	6	0
Side Combs	.....no. 144.....	0	6	0
German Silver Combs	.....no. 36.....	2	14	0
Dressing Combs	.....no. 36.....	0	15	0
Hair Brooms	.....no. 12.....	1	14	0
Birch Brooms	.....no. 24.....	0	5	0

27 7 10

CLOTHING.

	£	s.	d.
Straws and Bennets	3	4	0
Lace, Thread, and Pins	0	7	0
Tapes, Worsted, Cottons, Threads, Needles, Pins, and Buttons	10	10	9
House Baize	4	14	0
Corduroy	3	5	10
Sheeting	42	6	1
Table Cloth	11	9	10
Striped Linen	6	11	3
Fustian	0	4	6
Shawls	4	7	1
Calico	19	11	6
Hose	1	8	6
Stays	5	18	6
Muslin	3	19	0
Jean	0	11	3
Print	6	12	3
Canvas	0	3	0
Flannel	5	0	4
Bonnets and Ties	5	17	11
Mens' Cloth Caps	1	15	3
Shoes	8	16	3
Leather and other Articles	11	3	9

157 17 10

Carried forward..... £4,713 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	4,713	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.

Drugs, &c.....	27	17	5
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FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Coffins and Burial Fees	17	10	4
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GARDEN AND LAND EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
Seeds	10	1	7
Potatoes for Planting	22	15	9
Celery Plants, Canes, and Standards	0	18	0
Tools	8	5	9
Manure	2	12	0
Hurdles, Pea Sticks, and Stakes	3	8	0
Box for Paths	0	15	0
Straw	3	16	3
Pigs	8	0	0
Corn	4	9	11
	<hr/>		
	65	2	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	s.	d.
Advertisements, Stationery, Books, Forms, Printing, and Postage Stamps	75	18	4
Poor and other Rates	8	0	0
Travelling Expenses and Carriage of Par- cels, &c.....	10	12	7
Periodicals.....	5	11	11
Bats, Balls, and Skipping Ropes	2	1	0
Lace Pillows, Patterns, and Bobbins, &c....	3	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
GuttaPerchaCord and Waterproof Sheeting..	11	14	6
Tailoring	10	4	0
Birds	1	5	2
Insurance	3	3	0
Escapes and Re-capture of Patients	3	0	0
Entertainment of Patients	4	11	6
Earthenware and Glass.....	9	7	10
Incidentals	42	6	4
	<hr/>		
	191	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRAS.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance to William Evans during Pro- bation.....	1	0	0
The like to Thomas Moberly	0	18	0
Postage of Letter from Relieving Officer of Wycombe Union	0	0	2
	<hr/>		
	1	18	2
By Transfer to Building and Repairs Account, excess over cost of Maintenance of Eliza Brooks, chargeable to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, London	1	7	2

Total Payments	£5,018	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
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GENERAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	1,207	6	3			
“ Provisions	2,651	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
“ Necessaries	669	2	6			
“ Utensils, &c.	27	7	10			
“ Clothing	157	17	10			
“ Surgery and Dispensary	27	17	5			
“ Funerals	17	10	4			
“ Garden and Land	65	2	3			
“ Miscellaneous	191	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	5,015	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$			
By Extras : Allowances on Discharge, &c.	1	18	2			
“ Transfer to Building and Repairs Account.	1	7	2			
	5,018	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Balance due to the Treasurer from last year	125	16	2			
“ Balance in the hands of the House Steward . .	7	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$			
	£5,151	14	8			

R. R. HOLLYER,

Clerk and House Steward.

